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JERUSALEM'S
OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
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Marginal Column By GEORGE LEONOP

JAPANESE ambassadors, gathered in Tokyo earlier this week to analyze the trend in world trade, reported a disconcerting discrepancy. The two parallel world markets which had been rigidly frozen at the cold war pole, since the thaw, began to flow in dangerous directions, threatening the nations along the trade routes with something like the survival of the fittest. On the one hand the United States, perched atop a bustling cornucopia, is attempting to siphon off the fantastic agricultural surpluses that have accumulated over the post-war decade—here giving products away in the form of aid, there selling them at competitive prices, thus steadily bringing the prices down. On the other hand the Soviet Union, unimpeded by the blessings of abundance and blissfully ignoring commercial levels, is paying such countries as India and Burma (and offering others) higher than world prices for their produce in exchange for machinery and technical aid, thus steadily bringing the prices up. The result is a world in which the great powers have abandoned subtle rivalry for facial stultification.

PREVENTED from traditional trade intercourse with the Chinese mainland by the still comprehensive strategic embargo against China, and in the absence of normal relations with the Soviet Union, with which negotiations for a peace treaty have been dragging on for months, Japan is especially sensitive to this commercial anomaly, but there are signs that other countries will soon begin to feel the pinch—and the rising resentment that is likely to follow signs of relief now that the great powers have abandoned subtle rivalry for facial stultification.

IF Marquess of Queensbury rules could be extended to international trade, the Soviet Union might well have been disqualified for its deliberate below-the-belt jabs at Uncle Sam's ample food basket. As things stand, however, only "dumplings" is universally condemned by the business world, and there is nothing strictly unethical about the Russians' paying more—even if it is obvious that they hope to make a financial loss good by political gains. Nor, still strictly speaking, is America to be blamed for preoccupation with her own financial and political interests, especially as she is giving away thousands of tons of food to needy nations in the process. Moreover, the U.S. has been correct in its interpretation of "competitive prices" and, if competition brings prices down, this is unfortunate for some nations, but inevitable. As the saying goes, however, "While the rich sigh, the poor die," and in the light of Asia's undernourished condition, the predominantly agricultural Asian nations are unlikely to work up much sympathy for "Uncle Sugar's" surplus headache, which for most of them, anyway.

IN submitting the new budget to Congress this week, President Eisenhower warned the American nation that the signal of the switch in Soviet emphasis from security to economics has now been openly recognized in the United States. But the standards of development are so steeply staggered in the non-Communist world that even economic assistance may not be quite enough; aid must also be a grant of aid, say, rice, to one friendly country may deprive another of an export market; while a gift of aid, machinery which this country might otherwise have purchased with its rice may queer the pitch for yet another, more developed friendly state which and hopes of making the transaction commercially. The smashing success of the post-war Marshall plan is not a guarantee that such a generous project would be as triumphant under present conditions, for its very scope and generosity sowed the seeds of its own redundancy. Like a Midas touch, the flow of technical aid boosted agricultural and industrial production in the war-wrecked economies of countries ranging from Britain to Japan, and left many of them with a surplus of their own feet. They prefer to stay that way through trade. The sudden confluence of the Western and Soviet trade channels has not interfered with the normal flow of such commerce and it will take all the justifiably recovered dexterity and common sense of the world to keep things moving.

Jerusalem, January 18.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of the head of our family

SHIMON SCHURR

The funeral procession will leave the Avithal Hospital, Jerusalem, at 1:30 p.m. today, January 19, 1956.

His wife Yaffa, nee Makovsky.
His sons: Shimon, Oded and Daniel.
His daughters: Aris and Zvi.
His sisters: Rachel Shilo and Nedanah Almagor.

Cyprus Governor Makes Surprise Trip to London

NICOSIA, Wednesday (Reuters).—Field Marshal Sir John Harding, the Governor of Cyprus, left Nicosia tonight for London in a special Royal Air Force plane.

The Governor has had two meetings during the past week with Archbishop Makarios, leader of the island's Greek (union with Greece) movement.

The Archbishop has said he is neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the meetings. Political observers interpreted this as hinting at the possibility of further talks on the island's political and constitutional future.

The Governor's sudden trip to London caused some surprise in political quarters, who had foreseen a meeting between him and Archbishop Makarios on Friday.

An official spokesman here discounted suggestions that the trip indicated some dramatic development in the Cyprus problem. He said the visit was further evidence that the British Government is determined to achieve a solution satisfactory to all concerned.

Before leaving the airport here, the Governor said, "I am flying to London to make a personal report to Her Majesty's Government on the situation in Cyprus. I will be back in Cyprus on Monday."

He added that he does not expect to be away for more than a few days.

E. Germany Approves Creation of Army

BERLIN, Wednesday (Reuters).—The Volkskammer (Lower House of the East German Parliament) today approved the creation of a "National People's Army" and a Defence Ministry.

The force is to consist of land, air and naval contingents, limited to what is necessary to protect East German territory, according to the terms of the law.

Mr. Willi Stupp, Deputy Premier and the most likely candidate for Defence Minister, told the Volkskammer, "There is no need for conscription at present because our army will be limited in numbers."

Premier Otto Grotewohl, today the Volkskammer, today joint talks aimed at a solution of German national problems.

In a Government declaration before the Volkskammer, he said that the East German Government would continue to work for a peaceful reunification of Germany.

● An East-West German agreement obliging the governments of the two countries to refrain from any violence against each other and to seek German reunification by peaceful means only.

● Joint East-West German efforts to achieve a reduction in the number of foreign troops stationed on German territory, and to advocate a collective European security pact.

● An agreement to end propaganda and preparations for an atomic war on German territory, and the issuance of declarations condemning the atom bomb and renouncing the production of atomic weapons.

The talks should aim at a normalization of East-West German relations, and the introduction of measures in economy and agriculture serving this purpose, Mr. Grotewohl said.

Western intelligence officials doubt that East Germany, with a population of 18 million, could raise more than 300,000 men.

By contrast, West Germany has agreed to raise 12 divisions for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but this force will not be raised for several years.

New French Assembly Opens Session Today

PARIS, Wednesday (UP).—Political observers predicted today that the Socialist leader, M. Guy Mollet, will be France's next Premier-Designate, with the Radical chief, M. Pierre Mendès-France, as his Vice-Premier in charge of finances.

They said President Rene Coty is sure to call on M. Mollet and M. Mendès-France to form a Government. The promise of Communist support has assured their leftist Republican Front of a majority in the badly-splitting National Assembly, which meets for the first time tomorrow.

Leaders of every important faction in the assembly, from the Communists on the extreme left to the followers of M. Pierre Poujade on the extreme right, met today to plan strategy for tomorrow's session.

The parliament elected on January 2 includes 200 rightists led by Premier Edgar Faure, 130 followers of M. Mollet and M. Mendès-France, 150 Communists and 53 followers of M. Poujade.

The outgoing Foreign Minister, M. Antoine Pinay, attacked the idea of a minority government of Radicals and Socialists and called for "a rally of all the nation's energies" in the interest of efficient government. He was making a statement of the Conservative group's policy on the eve of the first meeting of the new National Assembly.

The four Conservative parties succeeded today in strengthening their position inside the new Assembly by fusing into a single group known as the National Centre of the Independents, this union of Conservatives was formed for the first time in French parliamentary history after several weeks of difficult negotiations.

The four parties are the Independent Republicans, the Independent Peasants, Republican and Social Action Party (disindependent Gaullists) and the Peasant Party.

The Communist Party Secretary, M. Jacques Duclos, said today in a report to the party Central Committee that the Communists would continue to fight for a Popular Front.

M. Poujade denied today that he is fascist, fascist, fascist, fascist. But the former small-town storekeeper told foreign newsmen that Parliament should pass a law that a man was not eligible to become a Minister unless his family had lived in France for several generations.

The election programme of the Popular Front, to be known as the "Democratic Union," was issued Sunday, but the parties represented have already agreed on a "Greek policy" in foreign affairs to protect Greek interests and to pledge unwavering support for the right of self-determination in Cyprus, where British forces are fighting terrorists determined to overthrow the Government.

● About 4 million Greeks are expected to vote in the elections, which have been advanced by 18 months.

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Tension Rises As Lebanese Balk At Syrian War Pact

Tension has heightened between Syria and the Lebanon after the former rejected the Lebanese request for basic changes in the proposed bilateral defense pact, according to NEABS yesterday. The pact was scheduled to be signed on Tuesday.

The Syrians now charge that the Lebanese suggestions indicate a lack of confidence in the Syrian Government's "good intentions." Damascus circles said that the differences centre on several points.

The Lebanese wish the proposed pact to be effective only during wartime. They also stipulate that the forces of both countries shall be stationed only to enter each other's territory except in the event of aggression, and upon the request of the country subject to the pact.

It will be recalled that Beirut quarters recently gave as reason for hesitancy to adhere to the pact the provision which the Syrians wish to push through, for the stationing of a Syrian armoured brigade along the southern Lebanese border. Lebanese fear that once this force is there, it would be used to force the Syrians to withdraw it when the necessity for its presence has passed.

Numerous conferences in Damascus under the direction of Gen. Shawkat Shukri, the Syrian Chief of Staff, failed to break the deadlock. The Lebanese Government has now decided to invite the Egyptian Chief of Staff, Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer, to come to Beirut to lend support to its case.

Police Kill 21 In Bombay Riots

BOMBAY, Wednesday (Reuters).—Police killed 21 persons in the rioting which broke out 20 times on violent demonstrators protesting against the Government's decision to place the city under its administration. Another 38 were wounded by police, who arrested about 400 persons.

Police imposed a curfew and banned assemblies of more than four persons. Demonstrators set up road blocks and interfered with transport services in Plokhval, in the industrial north of Bombay.

It was the third day of clashes between police and demonstrators. A strike called by the Communist Party leader, Mr. S. A. Dange, was held at the airport on his return from New Delhi, where he has been staying for the past few days.

Persian Troops Arrest Anti-British Mullah

TEHRAN, Wednesday (UP).—Tehran tonight arrested Mullah Said Khashani, the anti-British religious leader, who backed for the first time the Mohammed Mostafaei, on charges of plotting another ex-Persian's assassination.

He was seized following the execution today of four members of the Fadayean Islam terrorist faction convicted of plotting to overthrow the Government. One of the men told the authorities before he was executed that Khashani had engineered all Persian political assassinations in the last decade.

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New Yugoslav Resolution Backs Indemnity Principle

Eden: World War Can Break in Mid-East

BRADFORD, Yorkshire, Wednesday (Reuters).—Sir Anthony Eden told a Conservative Party rally tonight in a strong reply to critics that "this country is not on its way down and this Government is not on its way out."

The Premier recalled that his Conservative Government was elected last year for five years and added, "It is on our record at the end of these years that we are prepared to be judged and I intend—if God will—to be there on that day." This was a reference to rumours published a week ago—and instantly denied—that he intended to resign.

Sir Anthony said that though the danger of world war had receded the risk was always there. "A universal explosion could easily be touched off by hostilities in some critical region, such as the Middle East. There is plenty of dry tinder about," he said.

"Governments should beware lest in trying to undermine long-established friendships between others, they embroil themselves in graver perils," he declared.

Speaking of nuclear weapons as a deterrent, Sir Anthony said, "I do not think that the taking of risks in pretending that it is not there, and the world outlook would be terrifying indeed."

The justification of both the atomic and hydrogen bomb is that they are deterrents, so awful that no country will risk their use against itself."

Belgians Consulted on Arms Paper

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Government has now completed its preparations for the Commons debate which will immediately precede the Prime Minister's departure for Washington. Having earned a small psychological windfall from the Dulles "Life" magazine interview which has caused many people here to view its own blunders less harshly, it intends apparently to defend its on technical grounds, leaving to later state discussion of general Middle East policy.

The White Paper on arms exports will appear tomorrow or Friday. It was understood that the Belgian authorities were consulted about its contents as late as yesterday, when the British Ambassador cancelled his visit to Brussels to discuss the recent tank exports with Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak.

Widely, it seems to have been decided that it would be a mistake to give the Belgians an opportunity to correct British mistakes. The sudden solicitude for diplomatic propriety naturally reduces the scope for misrepresentation, and the Government is expected to limit the debate in view of the coming Washington talks.

Mr. Alfred Robens on his arrival here yesterday, indicated serious concern over the situation in the Middle East. Mr. Robens, in today's "Daily Mirror," adds his characteristic glibly comment.

Of more serious concern to Whitehall is the subtle change in the attitude of "The Times," reflected in the prominence given today to a sympathetic portrait of its Jerusalem correspondent. This is significantly coupled with a lengthy dispatch from Cairo stressing for the first time Egypt's systematic hostility to all Western interests in the Middle East, and the increasing closeness of Russo-Egyptian cooperation.

On the Jordanian sector of Whitehall's far-flung battlefield, the latest Amman dispatches reporting Jordan's readiness to discuss the new subsidy arrangements with Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, have not yet been digested. The first unofficial region here is that Amman probably intends to embrace these countries by expressing willingness to accept their help without renouncing the lucrative British concession.

In any case, as the "Daily Mail" correspondent in Amman sagely observed, Jordan must rely on Britain for "all out support" should she be attacked by Israel in the coming months. The correspondent's informants in Amman are sure this calculation lies behind the big troop buildup in Cyprus. "The decision, it is believed, was taken at the Whitehall conference of Middle East Ambassadors two weeks ago, and all that is needed now to restore the country to normal is a statement from the Foreign Office to this effect."

Official quarters here express themselves cautiously about the dispatch which clearly reflects the attitude of Gen. John Glubb's staff. It is stressed here that there has been no decision to the unilateral military action. The problem presumably awaits solution during the Washington talks.

Council Adjourns to Today

Syrian Volte-Face On Compensation

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—Yugoslavia today introduced a new resolution into the U.N. Security Council's consideration of the Israel attack on Syrian positions on the shore of Lake Kinneret on December 11.

The resolution calls on the Council to declare that Syria is "entitled to compensation" and requests the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to take appropriate steps for the release of prisoners taken in the Israeli attack.

Before the Council met today a series of private talks took place among members of the Council. The American, British and French representatives all saw the Security Council President, Dr. Victor Belandier of Peru. Representatives of several non-permanent members also met them—Belgium and Yugoslavia, also called at his office.

The Yugoslav draft resolution was regarded as an attempt to find a compromise between the two previous resolutions submitted by the three Western powers and the Soviet Union.

The compensation clause in the Yugoslav draft said, "The Security Council considers that an established violation of the General Armistice Agreement entails compensation by the party responsible for the loss of and damage to life and property, in any, and that therefore in this case Syria is entitled to compensation."

In submitting the Yugoslav resolution, Dr. Jozef Brulj urged a unanimous vote, declaring that he was not concerned with whether his sponsorship or his wording would be adopted, but that there was already full agreement between the Western and Soviet resolutions on most points, including Israel's guilt of "flagrant violations" and that repetition of aggression would call for further action.

U.S. Jewish Groups Conclude Meeting

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—The conference of Jewish organizations to rally support for Israel's Middle East position, closed tonight with a dinner reception for about 100 Senators and Representatives, including Mr. Walter F. George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Earlier, delegates visited those of their Congressmen who, because of other engagements, could not come tonight, and he pressed upon them the necessity of the U.S. taking action to solve the Middle East crisis which threatens the security and defence of America and the free world, and directly menaces the survival of Israel.

The opportunity of talking to their Congressmen was heartily welcomed by the delegates who feel the conference was thus not just another gathering resulting in no action, but a gathering which would lead to concrete resolutions and inspiring speeches.

Dulles-Eban Meeting
Whether there will be concrete results will not be known until the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abner Cohen, meets with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Mr. Eban's request for an appointment has not yet been granted.

Resolutions were adopted by the conference, calling for a U.S. security treaty safeguard for Arab-Israeli peace, and arms sales to Israel to balance the flow of Communist munitions to Egypt. The conference resolved against any plan involving territorial dismemberment of Israel, holding that it would have the same catastrophic implications as the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia to Hitler.

One resolution urged the State Department to inform the American people of the situation in the U.S. that Jewish propaganda activities aimed at setting American against American would not be tolerated. The conference adopted a declaration protesting against the Arab boycott operations and the denial of visas to American Jews by certain Arab League states.

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To the attention of Histo-dut Members

We hereby wish to draw the attention of members, whose gross monthly salary amounts to IL201 and up to the fact that they have only until Jan. 31, 1956, to pay their current membership fees and arrears in accordance with a maximum salary to which the unified tax applies.

Beginning February 1, 1956, all current membership fees and arrears will be collected in accordance with the latest decision fixing the maximum taxable salary at IL245 per month.

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